



RESEARCH PAPER

Estimating and Comparing Translation Skills: A Comparative Study of ChatGPT and Human Translation

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the exactness of machine translation and finding out the comparison between Generative Pretrained Transformer (chatGpt) that has denoted remarkable development in various projects which are related to language and translation which has done by human being. Intercultural connections have become easy to understand with the emergence of AI tools like chatGpt which is working as a translator for various languages like English, Urdu, Arabic and many more. This study finds the drawbacks and differences of chatGpt translation with human translation. AS a result it designates that chatGpt is less reliable for translation of complexities in languages, it can be used as a translator of simple language but it has less reliability in translation of medical language, language of law and literary works. So, one must be careful as a user of chatGpt while translating such texts and the interference of human being is mandatory to make sure the authenticity of translation. Furthermore, it cannot translate the idiomatic expressions in a refined form. This article is also going to discuss the functions of machine translation and its effect on translation which has already done by human. It selects English and Urdu language for this purpose. English is the target language and source language is Urdu and the researcher uses the qualitative method for this research.

KEYWORDS AI Tools, ChatGPT, Human Translation, Machine Translation, Source Language, Target Language

Introduction

Cross-cultural communication is highly influenced by the emergence of new technology of machine translation. No doubt machine has a greater ability to translate any language in a better way but still it is found that machine translation is troublesome and raising necessities of our society need its expansions because technology and internationalization increases the requirements for global interaction exchange of information in many areas. The world is becoming progressive at an amazing rate and being developing it creates some hardships as well as comforts. New discoveries are being accomplishing by scholars and scientists in their relevant fields day by day. We cannot deny the facilities that they fetch but they create many challenges as well as difficulties. Here are some questions that to what extent human translation is more reliable than machine translation? It is unquestionable that with the help of machine translators the formidable tasks become a piece of cake, an individual can derive the translation of a considerable sized book in no time while using machine translators like chatGPT, chatbots and different AI tools but one must have a glance on the challenges which one can face regarding the authenticity of a machine translator.

There are so many questions about machine translators that; does machine translation is more authentic than human translation? What could be the effects of machine translation on human translation? This study attempts to solve all these puzzles. Ambiguities and idiomatic expressions are translated precisely by humans but machine translation cannot handle the ambiguities in a refined way moreover, it can lessen the aesthetic beauty of a piece of literature. Machine translation cannot be neglect where one

requires word to word translation. So, still it is considered that human translation is most authentic and reliable.

There is an ease while doing machine translation that we can translate a large amount of texts and data in few time. Open AI chatGPT model of influential language that uses deeper learning to process and generate texts of natural language (Possati, 2021; Schulman et al., 2022). It is well trained on a huge size of data which permit it to comprehend and generate texts like human being in an authentic way (Tate et al., 2023). One can be assist by chatGPT in research, different types of texts can be generate, can give us a feedback on the style, cohesion and coherence and grammar of the written texts. ChatGPT which is AI-based model can assist foreign language learners (Yan, 2023). Undeniably chatGPT is a versatile translator of various languages like Arabic, English, Urdu, Bengali and many more, it is an indispensable tool of learning, global communication and understanding but still it is a question that is chatGPT a solution of every problem regarding complexities and ambiguities of language? Definitely, "No", is the answer of this question, this is just because of some determined and invisible restrictions (Possati, 2021), due to that reason chatGPT is unable to be accurate in translations of historical, legal, religious and literary type of texts. The reason is that there are particular terms and jargons that these texts contain are strenuous to translate faultlessly. Therefore, chatGPT may provide inappropriate output and as a result primary meanings of text can be altered. For this purpose human being is necessary to supervise. It is also beyond suspect that chatGPT has unparalleled capacity to bring about exceptionally difficult tasks like academic writing of articles (Eke, 2023).

Ghazala (1995) defining translation as a procedure to transfer the meaning of the source language into the target language. More than one definitions say that translation is a process to bring the meanings from one language to another language. It is explored by Cartford (1995) that translation is a substitute of parallel content of a text of one language by another one. (Cartford, 1995). It is not a herculean task to define translation, the thing which is worth noticing is that through which ways one is going to translate a text of source language to target language. There are few theories that emphasize that translation must be word to word, while there are some other theorists who believe that translation must give a sense of the given text, there are some others who have an argue that translation must be done in a particular way that it should not reduce and fall off the outcome of the meanings. Hence, it is clear that must not lessen the beauty of the literary work from SL to TL.

Literature Review

As literature review a few earlier works or research papers which are done in the field of translation that concentrate on the role of machine translation, accuracy of chatGPT and other translators. In chatGPT a user can give input in form of a text of any language and a coherent translation in target language is generated by the machine. Having excellency in translation in various languages ChatGPT is still not free from the limitations and flaws in its translation abilities, because it is facing a problem in handling specific domains or technical content. Furthermore, idiomatic expressions are not always translated faultlessly. But still people are relying on chatGPT for its translation skills.

As it is explored by Jiao et al. (2023) by considering some components like translation prompts, translation robustness and multilingual translation. It is clear by the findings that for European languages which are high in resources chatGPT is performing a good job as compare to Google translators while it has some particular drawbacks for reserved languages.

Another study which is conducted by Benmansour and Hdouch has findings that machine has neither emotions nor feelings as human being have. It is a difficult task for a machine to translate like a human. Alternating words by synonyms and paraphrasing is not a correct way to translate. So, it is human being who can do this task in a precise manner.

Human being cannot be substitute by a machine. Only human are able to translate tones, sentiments and rise and fall of a text. (Benmansour and Hdouch, 2023)

It is examined by Hendy et al. (2023) that in the context of machine translation chatGPT is observing more than one proportions which includes the quality of various models of chatGPT in contact to commercial systems and state of the art research. It is showed by the results that the models of chatGPT results are considered competent in translation of many languages which have sufficient resources but showed less proficiency while it deals with languages which are less in resources. Further, it is highlighted by the findings that involving of other translation tools with chatGPT models can make it hybrid in its approach and can prove more effective in quality of translation.

In 2020 an article was published with the title "*comparison of Google translation with Human translation*" The major concern of that article was to observe the differences of Chinese translation of human and Google. The target language was Chinese and data was selected by Mao Zedong's works, cohesion and formality in translation was the major concern during the analysis. 289 fragments were taken from written and spoken works of Mao Zedong. In order to avoid difficulties and ambiguities all the data was selected from the works of one person. The findings of that research were that human and machine translations are almost the same at various levels, particularly at semantic and pragmatic level but when translation of ambiguous sentences is required, it is unable to draw the results as human translation can draw. (Li, et al., 2020).

Another research which is done by Khoshafah (2023), estimating the abilities of translation by chatGPT and comparing the results to the genres which are professional like history, media, literature, legal texts and articles based on science. The study examines that chatGPT is reliable in translation of simple basic content but when it comes toward complex and ambiguous texts then its performance is not reliable hence expertise of human are required. Accurate translations are generally generated by chatGPT but medical reports, legal issues, researches based on science and literary works are questionable and machine translation is not suitable for these domains.

Material and Methods

The present study evaluates AI translation tool, chatGPT by comparing it to the human translation. To fulfill that purpose the researcher adopts qualitative method for this comparative study. The major concern of this study is to evaluate the reliability of machine translation. Although chatGPT has an ability to translate various languages but this study chooses Urdu as source and English as target language. Ghulam Abbas who is a British Indian short story writer and wrote many afsanas in Urdu which are translated in English language as well, two of his afsans *Overcoat* and *Anandi* are being selected for this research because they are already translated by human and further some chunks from the Urdu text are given to AI tool, chatGPT and comparing its output to human translation as *overcoat* is translated in English by the daughter of Ghulam Abbas, Zainab Ghulam Abbas and *Anandi* is translated by G.A Chausse. The present study follows the standard which are suggested by Banat and Adla (2023), in which correctness, smoothness, coherence and cohesion are included. Some lines from both the short stories in Urdu are taken as source language to compare machine translation to human translation which is already exist. The aim of this study is to find limitations of machine translation and juxtaposing its accuracy with human translation.

Results and Discussion

Analysis is based on random lines taken from two Urdu short stories of Ghulam Abbas because Urdu is source language for this research and English translation of these selected short stories which is already available by human and further the researcher

analyzes the given lines by translating them through chatGPT to make a comparison of both the translations.

Source Text-1

یہ شریف زادیاں ان آبرو باختہ، نیم عریاں بیسواؤں کے بناؤ سنگار کو دیکھتی ہیں تو قدرتی طور پر ان کے دل میں بھی آرائش و دلربائی کی نئی نئی امنگیں اور ولولے پیدا ہوتے ہیں اور وہ اپنے غریب شوہروں سے طرح طرح کے غازوں، لونڈروں، زرق برق ساریوں اور قیمتی زیوروں کی فرمائشیں کرنے لگتی ہیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ Ghulam Abbas, *Aandi*, p.01 ان کا پر مسرت گھر، ان کا راحت کدہ ہمیشہ کے لئے جہنم کا نمونہ بن جے۔

ChatGPT Translation

"When these Sharif Zadiyan, having sacrificed their honor, half naked, see the adornment of the twentieth century, naturally, new desires and fantasies of adornment and luxury are born in their hearts, and they begin to demand various kinds of clothes, perfumes, makeup, and precious jewelry from their poor husbands. The result is that their once happy homes become a permanent hell for them." Open AI chatGPT 3.5

Human Translation

"When our noble daughters see the finery and embellishments of these ill-reputed, half-naked seductresses, it is only natural that there arise in their hearts as well new found desires for the trappings of ornamentation and allure. They then begin to demand of their poor husbands all manner of rouges, lavenders, gold-embroidered saris, and costly jewelry, resulting in their tranquil homes, their abodes of comfort and ease, being reduced to the very model of hell on earth". Ghulam Abbas, *Aandi*, p.01

The lines above show that the translation which is done by chatGPT the word 'sharif zadiyan' is used in Urdu, chatGPT is unable to suggest a suitable word for زادیاں in English while in human translation word 'noble daughters' is used which is an appropriate word of target Language. Furthermore, the Urdu word بیسواؤں is being used for prostitutes but chatGPT is considering this word as twentieth century and context of this line is completely changed by ChatGPT. On the other hand the words used by human are very beautiful like 'embellishments', 'ill-reputed', 'seductresses' and 'ornamentation' are enhancing the charm of the text.

ChatGPT have simply explained that they began to 'demand various kinds of clothes, perfumes, make up and precious jewelry', on the other hand human translator chose attractive vocabulary such as 'lavenders, gold-embroidered saris' which is neglected by machine translator. 'Tranquil homes' 'abode of comfort and ease' is used by human while chatGPT is simply translating it as 'happy homes become a permanent hell'. Human translation is enhancing the beauty of literary text by its words choice.

Source Text-2

یہ قحبائیں ہر وقت بارہ ابھرن سولہ سنگار کیے ہر برابر پر بے حجابانہ نگاہ و مڑہ کے تیر و سناں پرسیاتی اور اسے دعوت حسن دیتی ہیں۔ کیا انہیں دیکھ کر ہمارے پھولے بھالے نا تجربہ کار، جوانی کے نشے میں محو، سود و زیاں سے بے پروا نونہالان قوم اپنے جذبات و خیالات اور اپنی اعلیٰ سیرت کو معصیت کے مسموم اثرات سے محفوظ رکھ سکتے ہیں؟ Ghulam Abbas, *Aandi*, p. 02

ChatGPT Translation

"These prostitutes, always decked up in twelve adornments, seduce innocent souls with their shameless glances and gestures, raining arrows of temptation upon them. Can our naive and inexperienced youth, lost in the intoxication of youth, shield their noble character

and thoughts from the poisonous effects of sin when they encounter such temptations?"
Open AI chatGPT 3.5

Human Translation

"These strumpets, done up in their myriad jewels and ornaments, ceaselessly rain down on each innocent wayfarer the arrows and spears of their provocative glances, issuing open invitations to the worship of their beauty. Seeing these harlots, can our simple, inexperienced adolescents, steeped in the intoxication of youth, unconcerned with profit and loss, keep their emotions and thoughts, their noble pedigree safe from the venomous effects of disobedience and sin"? Ghulam Abbas, Aandi p.02.

Through the above lines it is observed that human translation is using words differently like 'myriad jewels' while chatGPT is giving us word to word translation like 'twelve adornments' for بارہ ابھرن. Semantically, there is a difference in both the translations.

Source text-3

ایک دن ایک دیہاتی بڑھیا جو پاس کے کسی گاؤں میں رہتی تھی، اس بستی کی خبر سن کر آگئی۔ اس کے ساتھ ایک خورد سال لڑکا تھا۔ دونوں نے مسجد کے قریب ایک درخت کے نیچے گھٹیا سگریٹ، بیڑی، چنے اور گڑ کی بنی ہوئی مٹھائیوں کا خوانچہ لگا دیا۔ بڑھیا کو آئے ابھی دو دن بھی نہ گزرے تھے کہ ایک بوڑھا کسان کہیں سے ایک مٹکا اٹھا لایا اور کنویں کے پاس اینٹوں کا ایک چھوٹا سا چبوترا بنا پیسے کے دو دو شکر کے شربت کے گلاس بیچنے لگا۔ ایک کنجڑے کو جو خبر ہوئی وہ ایک ٹوکڑے میں خربوزے بھر کر لے آیا اور خوانچہ والی بڑھیا کے کی صدا لگانے لگا۔ ایک شخص نے کیا کیا، گھر سے "اے لو خربوزے، شہد سے میٹھے خربوزے" پاس بیٹھ کر سری پائے پکا، دیگچی میں رکھ، خوانچہ میں لگا، تھوڑی سی روٹیاں، مٹی کے دو تین پیالے اور تین کا ایک گلاس، Ghulam Abbas نے آ موجود ہو اور اسی بستی کے کارکنوں کو جنگل میں گھر کی ہنڈیا کا مزا چکھانے لگا۔ Aandi p.05

ChatGPT Translation

"One day, a villager woman, who lived in a nearby village, heard about this neighborhood. She had a young son with her. Both of them set up a makeshift stall near the mosque under a tree, selling cheap cigarettes, bidis, chickpeas, and jaggery sweets. It had only been two days since the woman arrived when an old farmer brought a pot from somewhere and started selling glasses of sweet sherbet for two rupees near the well, using a small wooden platform made of bricks. When a passerby heard about it, he brought a basket full of melons and sat beside the woman's stall, calling out, "Take these melons, sweet melons with honey!" Another person, getting excited, went home, cooked some potatoes, put them in a pot, set it up, brought a few rotis, a couple of clay bowls, and a glass of tea, and started offering them to the workers of the same neighborhood in the jungle". Open AI chatGPT 3.5

Human Translation

"One day a rustic old woman who lived in one of the nearby villages showed up having heard news of the settlement. She was accompanied by a small boy. Under a tree near the mosque, the two of them set out a tray laden with cheap cigarettes and biris, and sweets made of chickpeas and gur. It hadn't been even two days since the old woman arrived when a similarly old farmer brought a large earthen water pot from somewhere, constructed a small brick platform near the well, and began selling glasses of sweet *sharbat* two for a penny. A greengrocer who had heard the news brought a large basket full of melons and setting his wares near the old woman with the tray began to call out, "Get yer melons here! Sweeter than honey, get yer melons here!" And another, what did he do?—He went home, cooked up a dish of brains and feet, put it in a pan, got some rotis, a few earthen bowls, and a tin drinking glass,

loaded it all on a tray, brought it all back, and began to give the workers at that settlement, out in the middle of nowhere, a taste of some good home cookin'". Ghulam Abbas, *Aandi* p.05

Moving forward to the next lines there is a lexical difference in the context of both the translations. ChatGPT is not clear in the context like in first line the word chatGPT uses is 'neighborhood' while human translation used the word 'settlement' more accurately for the word بستی than 'neighborhood'. Moreover, chatGPT uses the word 'chickpeas' but in human translation chickpeas is explained as 'sweets made of chickpeas and 'Gur', which gives a complete understanding of the meaning. There is a difference of length of the sentences between two translations. Furthermore, chatGPT changes the meanings of the line "selling glasses of sweet sherbet for two rupees" 'semantically, there is a huge difference between human and machine translation because the original meaning of this line is "selling glasses of sweet sharbat two for a penny" 'In the next line chatGPT translates the line 'خر بوزے خر بوزے میٹھے خر بوزے' as "take the melons, sweet melons with honey" 'whereas, the actual translation of Urdu text is "sweeter than honey" and human translated it accurately as "get yer melons here! Sweeter than honey, get yer melons here! 'In the next line chatGPT uses the word "potato" for سری پائے while human uses "brain and feet" to translate it. Further, tea is not used in the source text but chatGPT have phrase "glass of tea" in its translation by mixing the phrase "tin drinking glass" with tea, which is quite opposite to original text. In the last line لگا چکھانے لگا مزا chatGPT translates it in a way that one cannot find the reference of home cooked food, on the other hand human translates it as "a taste of some good home cookin" 'accurately.

Source text-4

بستی میں ایک جگہ ایک ٹوٹا پھوٹا مزار تھا جو قرآن سے کسی بزرگ کا معلوم ہوتا تھا۔ جب یہ مکان نصف سے زیادہ تعمیر ہو چکے تو ایک دن بستی کے راج مزدوروں نے کیا دیکھا کہ مزار کے پاس دھواں اٹھ رہا ہے اور ایک سرخ سرخ آنکھوں والا لمبا تڑنگا مست فقیر، لنگوٹ باندھے چار ابرو کا صفایا کرانے اس مزار کے ارد گرد پھر رہا ہے اور کنگر پتھر اٹھا کر پرے پھینک رہا ہے۔ دوپہر کو وہ فقیر ایک گھڑا لے کر کنویں پر آیا اور پانی بھر بھر کر مزار پر لے جائے اور اسے دھونے لگا۔ ایک دفعہ جو آیا تو کنویں پر دو تین راج مزدور کھڑے تھے۔ وہ نیم میرے باپ دادا،! جانتے ہو وہ کس کا مزار ہے؟ کڑک شاہ' دیوانگی اور نیم فرزانگی کے عالم میں ان سے کہنے لگا، Ghulam Abbas, *Aandi*, p.06 ان کے مجاور تھے۔

ChatGPT translation

"In a corner of the town, there was a dilapidated shrine known to some elderly through generations. One day, when this place had been mostly built, the workers of the town saw smoke rising near the shrine. A tall, skinny, red-eyed mystic, wearing a torn cloth around his waist with unkempt hair, was circling the shrine, picking up pieces of bricks and throwing them away. At noon, the mystic came with a pot to the well, filling it with water and began washing the shrine. Once, while he was there, two or three town workers stood by the well. In a state of half-madness and half-wisdom, he began to say to them, 'Do you know whose shrine it is? It belongs to Kadak Shah, the king of saints! My ancestors, they lived nearby.'" Open AI chatGPT 3.5

Human Translation

"At one place in the settlement there was a decrepit old tomb which, from all indications, appeared to be that of some revered holy man from long ago. One morning when the construction of the houses was more than half completed, the masons saw a peculiar sight—smoke was rising up into the air near the tomb. A large, tall, intoxicated fakir, wearing only a loincloth, his eyes blood red and his face and eyebrows shaven clean, was walking around and around the tomb, picking up rocks and stones and casting them aside. In the afternoon the fakir brought a water pot to the well; filling it again and again he headed back to the tomb and gave it a proper washing. As it happened, there was one occasion when a few of the masons were standing around the well. In a state of equal

parts mad-ness and sagacity, the fakir began to address the men: "Do you know whose tomb that is? It belongs to Karak Shah Pir Badshah, that's who! My father and grandfather were the attendants at his shrine."

It is obvious by above lines that chatGPT translation is brief and decreases the beauty of source text. As word "fakir" uses by human for beggar to give a real sense of the text, 'his face and eyebrows shaven clean' in human translation gives us a sketch of his physical appearance appropriately but on the other hand chatGPT uses only a single word "unkempt hair" which is not satisfactory to give a clear understanding of his appearance. The name of Peer Karak Shah changes by chatGPT and replaces as "Pir Qadri Shah" The phrase "sheet of flower" which is near to the source text is used by human translation but chatGPT's output for this word is "floral canopy" which contains some different sort of concept and meaning.

Source Text-5

شام کو شامیانے کے نیچے دودھ سی اجلی چاندنی کا فرش کر دیا گیا۔ گاؤ تکیے، پان دان، پیک دان، پیچواں دانی اور گلاب پاش رکھ لیے گئے اور راگ رنگ کی محفل سجائی گئی۔ دور دور سے بہت سی بیسواؤں کو بلوایا گیا جو ان کی سہیلیاں یا برادری کی تھیں۔ ان کے ساتھ ان کے بہت سے ملنے والے بھی آئے جن کے لیے ایک الگ شامیانے میں کرسیوں کا انتظام کیا گیا اور ان کے سامنے کے رخ چقین ڈال دی گئیں۔ بے شمار گیسوں کی روشنی سے یہ جگہ بقعہ نور بنی ہوئی تھی۔ ان بیسواؤں کے توندل سیاہ فام سازندے زربفت اور کمخواب کی شیروانیاں پہنے، عطر میں بسے ہوئے پھونے کاتوں میں رکھے، ادھر ادھر مونچھوں کو تاؤ دیتے پھرتے اور زرق برق لباسوں اور تتلی کے پر سے باریک ساریوں میں ملبوس، غازوں اور خوشبوؤں میں بسی ہوئی نازنین اٹھکھیلیوں سے چلتیں۔ رات بھر رقص اور سرور کا ہنگامہ برپا رہا اور جنگل میں منگل ہو

ChatGPT Translation

"The evening was adorned with a silky moonlight spread beneath the evening canopies. Cowrie shell pillows, betel nut trays, paan trays, spice containers, and rosewater sprinklers were arranged, creating a colorful gathering. Many twentieth guests were invited from far and wide, accompanied by their companions or kin. Separate arrangements were made for them in another pavilion with chairs arranged facing each other. The place was illuminated with countless lamps, resembling a spot of light in the darkness. The twentieth guests, dressed in elegant attire adorned with gold embroidery and fragrant in scent, had flowers tucked behind their ears, twirling their mustaches and adorned in shimmering garments and delicate saris with butterfly wing embroidery, moved gracefully amidst the fragrance and music. Throughout the night, there was a frenzy of dance and merriment, and the jungle became festive." Open AI chatGPT 3.5

Human Translation

"In the evening a bright milk-white sheet was spread out on the ground under the main pavilion tent, cushions and bolsters were neatly arranged, paandaans, spittoons, hookahs, and rosewater shakers were set out for the guests' convenience, and the assembly of song and dance got underway. Many other prostitutes too were invited from far away, being either friends or relatives of the ladies of the settlement. They brought along with them many of their patrons and customers, for whom seating had been arranged in a separate pavilion, and in front of whom, for their privacy, had been hung bamboo screens. Countless gaslights had transformed the place into an abode of pure brilliance. The prostitutes' dark-skinned, pot-bellied musicians were strolling about, twisting their moustaches, dressed in fine brocade sherwanis, fragrance-soaked wads of cotton tucked discreetly into their ears. Alluring women too were coquettishly strolling about, immaculately made up, and dressed in sparkling gold-embroidered finery and saris more delicate than butterfly wings. All through the night it was a convocation of music and dance: an improbable island of revelry out in the wilds of nowhere". Ghulam Abbas, Aandi p.07-08

This paragraph contains an aesthetic beauty by its lexical choices but chatGPT is unable to translate it as beautifully as it can be. The word "cowrie shell pillows" uses for گناؤں which is not accurate in its meanings. The word بیسواؤں is considered as twentieth century which is nowhere in original text rather this word is used for prostitutions. So, machine alters the whole context of original text. Further, human translator describes the appearance of males by using charming words like 'brocade sherwanis, fragrance-soaked, wads of cotton' and chatGPT neglects all these details. The phrase تتلی سے باریک ساریوں میں ملبوس کے is translated by chatGPT as "delicate saris with butterfly wing embroidery" on the other hand human translates it accurately as "saris more delicate than butterfly wings".

Source Text-6

کے نام سے "حسن آباد" شروع شروع میں کئی سال تک یہ شہر اپنے رہنے والوں کے نام کی مناسبت سے حسن "موسوم کیا جاتا رہا مگر بعد میں اسے نامناسب سمجھ کر اس میں تھوڑی سی ترمیم کر دی گئی۔ یعنی بجائے Ghulam کہلانے لگا۔ مگر یہ نام چل نہ سکا کیونکہ عوام حسن اور حسن میں امتیاز نہ کرتے "حسن آباد" کے "آباد" Abbas, *Aandi*, p.16.

ChatGpt Translation

"In the beginning, this city was called 'Hasanabad' in honor of its residents, but later it was deemed inappropriate and underwent a slight modification. Instead of 'Hasanabad', it began to be called 'Hassanabad'. However, this name did not stick because people did not differentiate between 'Hasan' and 'Hussain'." Open AI ChatGpt 3.5

Human Translation

"In the beginning, for several years, in keeping with the people who lived there, the city went by the name "Husnabad"—that is, The City of Beauty. But later this was considered inappropriate, and so the name was modified slightly; instead of "Husnabad" people started calling it "Hasanabad"—that is, the city named in honor of Hasan, the Prophet Muhammad's grandson. But this name didn't catch on, because the people just didn't distinguish between "Husn" and "Hasan." Ghulam Abbas, *Aandi* p.16

In the last source text from "Anandi" the name of the city "HassanAbad" is ambiguous and chatGPT is fail to find difference between both the names as it cannot differentiate the word "Hassan" and Husan" and gives the name as "Hassan" and Hussain' 'But in human translation there is a clear understanding of 'Hassan' and 'Husan' as "The City of Beauty".

Source Text-7

جنوری کی ایک شام کو ایک خوش پوش نوجوان ڈیوس روڈ سے گزر کر مال روڈ پر پہنچا اور چینی رنگ کراس کا رخ کر کے خراماں خراماں پٹری پر چلنے لگا۔ نوجوان اپنی تراش خراش سے خاصا فیشن ایبل معلوم ہوتا تھا۔ لمبی لمبی قلمیں، چمکتے ہوئے بال، باریک باریک مونچھیں گویا سرمے کی سلانی سے بنائی گئی ہوں۔ بادامی رنگ کا گرم اوور کوٹ پہنے ہوئے جس کے کاج میں شربتی رنگ کے گلاب کا ایک ادھ کھلا پھول اٹکا ہوا، سر پر سبز فلٹ بیٹ ایک خاص انداز سے ٹیڑھی رکھی ہوئی، سفید رنگ کا گلوبند گلے کے گرد لپٹا ہوا، ایک ہاتھ کوٹ کی جیب میں، دوسرے Ghulam Abbas لگتا تھا۔ میں بید کی ایک چھوٹی چھڑی پکڑے ہوئے، جسے کبھی کبھی مزے میں آکے گھمانے *Overcoat* p.01.

ChatGPT Translation

"One January evening, a well-dressed youth walked from Deus Road onto Mall Road and began strolling leisurely along the Cherry Cross. The young man seemed particularly fashionable with his sharp features. Long, shiny hair, finely groomed beard as if crafted from

silk threads. Wearing a warm almond-colored overcoat with a hint of rose-colored rosebud peeking out of its lapel buttonhole, a green flat cap tilted at a special angle on his head, a white scarf wrapped around his neck, one hand in the coat pocket, the other holding a small dagger, which he sometimes playfully twirled for amusement."

Human Translation

"One evening in January, a well-groomed young man having walked up the Davis Road to the mall turned to Charing Cross. His hair was sleek and shining and he wore sideburns. His thin moustache seemed to have been drawn with a pencil. He had on a brown overcoat with a pencil. He had on a brown overcoat with a cream colored half-opened rose in his button hole and a green felt hat which he wore at a rakish angle. A white silk scarf was knotted at his neck. One of his hands slipped into a pocket of his overcoat while in the other he held a short polished cane which every now and then he twirled jauntily". Ghulam Abbas, *Overcoat* p.01

Here are some lines from another short story *Overcoat* by Ghulam Abbas. There are opening lines of overcoat where chatGPT translates word **نوجوان** as 'youth', generally, the word youth represents all adults either they are male or female but here the word youth is used for only a single man which doesn't sound accurate for a young man and human translation chooses the word 'young man' which is comparatively suitable. Syntactically, there is a lot of difference like "a well-groomed young man having walked up from Deus Road", even it changes the name of the road through which young man was walking, and translates 'Charing cross' as 'Cherry cross'. Moreover, human translation clearly depicts the physical appearance as compare to chatGPT does.

Source text-8

نوجوان کے گلوبند کے نیچے نکٹائی اور کالر کیا سرے سے قمیض ہی نہیں تھی۔ اوکوٹ اتارا گیا تو نیچے سے ایک بوسیدہ اونی سویٹرنکلا، جس میں بڑے بڑے سوراخ تھے۔ ان سوراخوں سے سوئٹر سے بھی زیادہ بوسیدہ اور میلا کچھلا ایک بنیان نظر آ رہا تھا۔ نوجوان سلک کے گلوبند کو کچھ اس ڈھب سے گلے پر لپیٹے رکھتا تھا کہ اس کا سارا سینہ چھپا رہتا تھا۔ اس کے جسم پر میل کی تہیں بھی خوب چڑھی ہوئی تھیں۔ ظاہر ہوتا تھا کہ وہ کم سے کم پچھلے دو مہینے سے نہیں نہایا البتہ گردن خوب صاف تھی اور اس پر ہلکا ہلکا پوٹر لگا ہوا تھا۔ سوئٹر اور بنیان کے بعد پتلون کی باری آئی اور شہناز اور گل کی نظریں پھر بیک وقت اٹھیں۔ Ghulam Abbas, *Overcoat* p.04

ChatGPT Translation

Underneath the youth's necktie and collar wasn't just a shirt. When the overcoat was removed, a worn-out sweater emerged from beneath, riddled with large holes. Through these apertures, more worn and tattered fabric could be seen, forming a patchwork more chaotic than the sweater itself. The youth kept the silk necktie wrapped around his neck in such a way that his entire chest remained concealed. His body bore traces of dirt, indicating he hadn't bathed for at least the past two months, yet his neck was clean, lightly dusted with powder. After the sweater and shirt, it was time for the trousers, and Shahnaaz and Gul's eyes both rose simultaneously again. Open AI chatGPT 3.5.

Human Translation

"Beneath the scarf there was neither a tie nor a collar. not even a shirt. When the overcoat was removed it was found that the young man was wearing underneath only an old cotton sweater which all in hole. Through these holes one could see the dirty vest which was in an even worst state than the sweater. The young man had wrapped the silk scarf in such a way that it hid most of his neck and chest. Layers of dirt covered his body. He could not have had a bath for at least two months. Only the upper part of his neck was clean and well powdered! After the sweater and the vest it was the turn of the trousers to come off. Again the eyes of the two nurses met". Ghulam Abbas *overcoat* p.04

Moving forward to some other lines where the translation of chatGPT fails to clear the context of the text as it translates the phrase ' کالر کیا سرے سے قمیض ہی نہیں تھی ' as "collar wasn't just a shirt" "The phrase gives sense which is opposite to the real meanings of the text. And human translates it as "there was neither a tie nor a collar" which is suitable translation of the given lines. The rest of the lines are comparatively better translated by human and close to the source text but in the last lines chatGPT seems to perform better as it generates the names of nurses as they are present in the given text 'Shehnaz and Gul' and human translation has not mentioned the names of the nurses.

Source text-9

اس کے اوور کوٹ کی مختلف جیبوں سے جو چیزیں برآمد ہوئیں وہ یہ تھیں

ایک چھوٹی سی سیاہ کنگھی

، ایک رومال، ساڑھے چھ آنے، ایک بچھا ہوا سگریٹ، ایک چھوٹی سی ڈائری جس میں نام اور پتے لکھے تھے۔ نئے گراموفون ریکارڈوں کی ایک ماہانہ فہرست اور کچھ اشتہار جو مٹر گشت کے دوران میں اشتہار بانٹنے اس کی والوں نے اس کے ہاتھ میں تھما دئیے تھے اور اس نے انہیں اوور کوٹ کی جیب میں ڈال دیا تھا۔ افسوس کہ Ghulam Abbas بید کی چھڑی جو حادثے کے دوران میں کہیں کھو گئی تھی اس فہرست میں شامل نہ تھی۔ overcoat p.05.

ChatGPT Translation

"The items that emerged from his overcoat pockets were: A small black comb, a handkerchief, six and a half cents, an extinguished cigarette, a small diary with names and addresses written in it". Open A I chatGPT 3.5

Also, in the other pocket of the overcoat, there was a monthly list of new gramophone records and some advertisements that advertising distributors had handed to him, and he had put them in the pocket of his overcoat. Unfortunately, his penknife, which had been lost somewhere during the accident, was not included in this list. Open AI chatGPT 3.5

Human Translation

The following were the few things which were found in the various pockets of his overcoat:

"A small black comb, a handkerchief, six annas and a few pies, a half smoked cigarette, a little diary in which the names and addresses of a few people were noted, a list of gramophone records and a few handbills which distributors had thrust upon him during his evening promenade. Alas, his little cane, which was perhaps lost at the time of the accident, was not included in the list". Ghulam Abbas, *Overcoat* p.05

Observing last lines it is quite clear that ChatGPT translation is suitable for simple language as it is used in last lines to present a list of things. So, in these lines there is no ambiguity and complexity that's why chatGPT translates it appropriately and both the translations are almost similar. As a result it is clear that chatGPT as a translator is suitable for simple texts.

Conclusion

There are so many online tools of translation which are being used in this technologically developed era, like Microsoft translator, Google translator, chatGPT and other AI tools. All these tools provide a better output and can handle various languages. Recently, chatGPT and open AI tools are the center of people's attention and they consider

them as reliable translator tools. First and foremost function of chatGPT is that it can cover many languages for translation like Arabic, Urdu, English, Bengali and many others. But there is a challenge for chatGPT to translate idiomatic expressions and still facing problem in translation of legal texts, medical language and complex literary language. Hats why chatGPT users must have the knowledge of its limitations and flaws. In translation of great technical and specific material such as medical reports, legal documents scientific researches, literary and historical terms ,chatGPT is not suitable. Moreover, while translating jokes, idioms and colloquial language, chatGPT can create an insensitive output of cultures. ChatGPT has less knowledge of background of cultures so, it cannot understand the importance of different terminology and phrases. In a nutshell, translation of chatGPT is not appropriate as compare to human translations because machine cannot understand the emotions and feelings of human being. One cannot deny its importance in the era of technology but is not completely reliable for translation of lengthy texts and jargons. Inatead, it is useful to translate precise and simple texts. ChatGPT is merely trustworthy in specific domains like word to word translation.

Recommendations

There are few recommendations for the users of chatGPT, particularly for teachers, students and researchers:

- As a user of chatGPT one should not blindly trust chatGPT while translating remarkable and diplomatic topics because, it is just a machine and may not generate an appropriate and suitable translation.
- Although, machine translation saves our time but here is an advice to give reference of the responses which one gets from machine.
- To train chatGPT, there is a contribution of human so, it can generate content which is biased and not flawless and there is a suggestion that chatGPT user must not rely chatGPT thoroughly rather, should consult an executive translator.
- ChatGPT lacks refinement that human translator have to translate longest texts like novels and bulky books. On the other hand chatGPT is suitable for translation of short and simple texts.
- Still chatGPT is in beta and not perfect. But as machine learning keeping on with, future of translation would be shaped by chatGPT and other AI tools.

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